# 昆虫海藻糖酶的基因特性及功能研究进展

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摘要:海藻糖酶(Treh)是昆虫能量代谢必不可少的一类酶,亦是昆虫体内几丁质合成通路的第一个酶。其基因表达和酶活性直接与正常发育、蜕皮、变态以及繁殖等昆虫重要生理过程密切相关。目前已有多种昆虫的海藻糖酶基因被成功克隆,从而发现昆虫海藻糖酶基因家族由多个成员组成。海藻糖酶基因所编码的蛋白大多数具有一个信号肽前导区,部分蛋白拥有1~2个跨膜结构域,根据是否具有跨膜结构,可将其分为可溶性海藻糖酶(Treh1)和膜结合型海藻糖酶(Treh2)两类,膜结合型海藻糖酶具有2个特有的标签序列,即"PGGRFREFYYWDSY"和"QWDYPNAWPP"。海藻糖酶的主要功能是将胞外和胞内的海藻糖降解成葡萄糖,为昆虫的生命活动提供能量。具体表现为两个方面,一是参与昆虫几丁质合成途径,从而调控表皮、中肠等处的几丁质合成;二是通过与激素的协同作用,调控昆虫体内海藻糖和葡萄糖等糖类物质的浓度变化,从而有效保护体内细胞的适应并渡过相应的逆境环境,并提高其抗逆能力。鉴于海藻糖酶的重要功能,其已成为害虫控制的潜在新靶标。不同类型海藻糖酶的功能研究及酶抑制剂的研发与应用将进一步推动害虫生物防治的发展。

关键词:海藻糖酶;基因克隆;几丁质合成;能量代谢;海藻糖酶抑制剂

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#### Progress in gene features and functions of insect trehalases

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Abstract: Trehalase (Treh) plays key roles in energy metabolism and is the first enzyme in chitin biosynthesis pathway of insect. Expression profile and enzyme activity of Treh are related to many important physiological processes of insects, including development, molting, metamorphosis and reproduction. To date, two kinds of Treh genes have been successfully cloned in different insect species, and it has been found that the gene family of insect Trehs is composed of multiple members. Most proteins encoded by Treh genes contain signal peptides in their leader regions, and partial proteins possess 1 or 2 transmembrane domains, based on which, Trehs are divided into two types, named the soluble (Treh1) and membrane-bound (Treh2) Trehs, respectively. In addition, there are two specific motifs ("PGGRFREFYYWDSY" and "QWDYPNAWPP") in Treh2. The core function of Treh is to degrade the extra and intercellular trehalose into glucose in order to provide energy for insects, by participating in insect chitin biosynthesis to regulate chitin synthesis in the cuticle and midgut or cooperating with hormone to control the concentrations of trehalose and glucose dynamically in insects, so in this way insect cells would be effectively protected in adverse environment and their capacities of stress resistance be significantly improved. In view of the important roles it plays in energy metabolism and chitin biosynthesis, trehalase has been a potential novel target for insect pest control. The functional research of trehalase and development of its inhibitors may contribute to the biological control of insect pests in the future.

Key words: Trehalase; gene cloning; chitin synthesis; energy metabolism; trehalase inhibitors

海藻糖(trehalose)是昆虫血淋巴的重要糖类物 质,由于其重要性被称为"血糖"(Wyatt, 1967;于

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彩虹等, 2008), 主要存在于幼虫、蛹和成虫阶段 (Wyatt, 1967; Elbein, 1974; Friedman, 1978; Becker et al., 1996; Elbein et al., 2003)。海藻糖主 要通过海藻糖合成酶 (trehalose-6-phosphate synthase, TPS)和海藻糖磷酸化酶(trehalose-6phosphate phosphatase, TPP)基因在脂肪体内合成, 再释放到血淋巴中,通过淋巴循环输送到各个组织 并发挥功能(Thompson, 2003; Tang et al., 2008, 2010)。为了利用海藻糖,昆虫的许多组织拥有海 藻糖酶, 其能够催化 1 mol 的海藻糖降解为 2 mol 的葡萄糖(Wyatt, 1967; Yaginuma et al., 1996)。通 过基因克隆、蛋白纯化和酶活性测定结果发现昆虫 确实存在两种不同类型海藻糖酶基因(Trehalase, 简称 Treh)。根据是否存在跨膜结构或者潜在跨膜 结构, 昆虫的海藻糖酶基因分为两类, 一种为可溶 性海藻糖酶基因,通常称之为 Treh1 (Takiguchi et al., 1992; Su et al., 1993, 1994; Soto et al., 1997; Kamimura et al., 1999; Parkinson et al., 2003); 另 一种为具有跨膜结构的膜结合型海藻糖酶基因,称 为 Treh2 (Mitsumasu et al., 2005, 2008; Lee et al., 2007; Tang et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2010)

可溶性海藻糖酶存在于细胞内,其主要的功能是分解细胞内的海藻糖;而膜结合型海藻糖酶为一跨膜蛋白,Treh2 主要是水解食物中的海藻糖,从而为肌肉运动和取食阶段中肠的运动提供能量(Mitsumasu et al., 2005; 唐斌, 2008)。海藻糖酶为昆虫能量代谢必不可少的一类酶,也是昆虫体内几丁质合成通路的第一个酶。海藻糖酶的表达被抑制后,能够调控害虫表皮和中肠的几丁质合成酶的表达,从而抑制几丁质的合成来杀死害虫(范柯琴等, 2009; Chen et al., 2010; 张倩等, 2012)。因此,海藻糖酶已经成为害虫控制的重要靶标,具有实际农药意义的有效新型海藻糖酶抑制剂产品正在开发。

### 1 昆虫海藻糖酶基因的克降及特性

#### 1.1 昆虫海藻糖酶基因的克隆

1992年,昆虫中第一个海藻糖酶基因在黄粉虫 Tenebrio molitor 中首先被报道(Takiguchi et al., 1992; Sato et al., 1997),随后家蚕 Bombyx mori 和腰带长茧蜂 Pimpla hypochondriaca 海藻糖酶基因也被克隆和研究(Su et al., 1993, 1994; Parkinson et al., 2003)。分析发现这些均为可溶性的海藻糖酶

基因,在幼虫的表皮、中肠、马氏管和卵巢以及蛹期的中肠中都有表达(Takiguchi et al., 1992; Su et al., 1993, 1994; Kamimura et al., 1999; Parkinson et al., 2003)。免疫组化分析结果表明昆虫中存在两类海藻糖酶基因(Yaginuma and Happ, 1989; Yaginuma et al., 1996),但是第二类海藻糖酶基因Treh2 直到 2005 年在家蚕中经克隆后才被验证,随后相继在 2007 年西方蜜蜂 Apis mellifera 和 2008 年甜菜夜蛾 Spodoptera exigua 中被报道(Mitsumasu et al., 2005; Lee et al., 2007; Tang et al., 2008)。BmTreh2 结构特征和表达模式都不同于家蚕(Su et al., 1993, 1994)和黄粉虫(Takiguchi et al., 1992; Sato et al., 1997)中的可溶性海藻糖酶基因,主要在幼虫的中肠中表达(Mitsumasu et al., 2005)。

目前,昆虫中包括黑腹果蝇 Drosophila melanogaster、赤拟谷盗 Tribolium castaneum、埃及伊蚊 Aedes aegypti、冈比亚按蚊 Anopheles gambiae、西方蜜蜂 A. mellifera (Lee et al., 2007)、甜菜夜蛾 S. exigua (Tang et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2010)、斜纹夜蛾 S. litura、小菜蛾 Plutella xylostella 等昆虫中都超过2个 Treh 基因被克隆,其分别属于这两类海藻糖基因(表1)。随着基因组测序的发展,许多物种海藻糖酶基因被克隆,分析发现昆虫存在多个可溶性海藻糖酶基因(表1),如在鞘翅目赤拟谷盗 T. castaneum 中克隆出4个可溶性海藻糖酶基因。

#### 1.2 昆虫海藻糖酶基因的组织定位及编码蛋白的 分子特性

海藻糖酶主要存在靠近血淋巴的细胞膜上或细胞内(Wyatt, 1967; Valaitis and Bowers, 1993; Yaginuma et al., 1996)。在家蚕 B. mori 和草地贪夜蛾 S. frugiperda 中, Treh1 主要位于柱状细胞内(Silva et al., 2009),而 Treh2 穿插并围绕在中肠的细胞膜上(Mitsumasu et al., 2005; Kamei et al., 2011)。可溶性海藻糖酶基因在中肠、马氏管和卵巢中表达,而膜结合型海藻糖酶基因则在脂肪体、中肠和马氏管中表达(张文庆等, 2011)。

### 1.3 昆虫海藻糖酶基因及其编码蛋白的结构与 性质

昆虫两类海藻糖酶的蛋白质序列相似度较低,大多数包括一个信号肽前导区,两者还各自具有一些独有的特点,如在甜菜夜蛾中 Treh2 在蛋白 C 端附近有一个长约 20 个氨基酸跨膜区域,Treh1 不存在跨膜区域(潘湛清, 2011),埃及伊蚊 A. aegypti、西方蜜蜂 A. mellifera 和灰飞虱 Laodelphax striatellus

表 1 主要几种昆虫海藻糖酶基因及其编码蛋白的特性
Table 1 Characteristics of some insect trehalase genes and their coding proteins

物种 Organism	基因名称 Gene name	GenBank 登录号 GenBank accession no.	氨基酸数 Number of amino acids	分子量 MW (kD)	等电点 pI	ТМН	信号肽位置 Signal peptide sites	糖基化位点数 Number of N-glycosylation sites	文献
埃及伊蚊 Aedes aegypti	AaTreh2	XM_001660243	621	70.8	5. 26	12 - 34; 598 - 620	1 - 30	4	
西方蜜蜂	AmTreh1	XM_393963	578	67.2	5.55		1 - 20	5	Lee et al., 2007;
Apis mellifera	AmTreh2	NM_001112671	626	72.8	5.36	13 - 32;	1 – 35	6	Mori et al., 2009
						594 – 616			
家蚕	BmTreh1	D86212	579	66.6	4.90		1 – 15	5	Su et al., 1993, 1994;
Bombyx mori	BmTreh2	NM_001043445	642	73.5	5.57	582 - 604	1 – 18	6	Mitsumasu <i>et al.</i> , 2005
黑腹果蝇	DmTreh1-1	DQ864058	596	67.7	4.87		1 – 23	2	2008 ; Kamei <i>et al.</i> , 201
Drosophila melanogaster	DmTreh1-2	BT010119	1 042	115.5	5.83		1 – 21	2	
异色瓢虫	HaTreh1-1	HM056038	554	63.7	4.82		1 - 20	6	
Harmonia axyridis	HaTreh1-2	FJ501961	512	59.1	4.91		1 – 21	4	
	HaTreh1-3	JX514372	547	65.0	8.88		1 - 20	1	
灰飞虱	LsTreh1-1	JQ027050	602	69.8	5.77		1 - 25	4	张倩等, 2012
Laodelphax striatellus	LsTreh2	JQ027051	618	71.3	5.26	9-30;	1 – 26	6	
						597 -617			
丽蝇蛹集金小蜂	NvTreh1	XM_003425471	620	71.6	5.74		1 – 27	5	
Nasonia vitripennis	NvTreh2	XM_001602129	671	77.3	6.22	600 - 622	1 – 27	5	
褐飞虱	NlTreh1	FJ790320	616	70.8	5.46		1 – 21	6	Gu et al., 2009
Nilaparvata lugens	NlTreh2	GQ397451	665	76.5	6.18	598 - 620	1 – 21	6	
竹蠹螟	OfTreh1	EF426724	581	66.8	5. 17		1 – 16	5	Tatun et al., 2008a, 2008b
$Omphisa\ fuscidental is$	Of Treh 2	EF426723	648	74.0	5.86	581 - 603	1 – 15	6	
甜菜夜蛾	SeTreh1	EU427311	585	66.5	4.75		1 – 23	5	Chen et al., 2010
Spodoptera exigua	SeTreh2	EU106080	645	73.9	6.01	585 - 607	1 – 18	5	Tang et al., 2008
黄粉虫 Tenebrio molitor	TmTreh1	D11338	555	64.5	5.08		1 – 19	4	Takiguchi et al., 1992
赤拟谷盗	TcTreh1-1	XM_968798	541	63.7	4.82		1 – 18	5	
Tribolium castaneum	TcTreh1-2	XM_968883	563	66.1	8.81		1 – 18	2	
	TcTreh1-3	XM_968859	548	63.9	7.02		1 – 19	3	
	TcTreh1-4	XM_968826	553	63.7	4.86		1 – 16	6	
	TcTreh2	EFA11183	642	73.9	5.93	585 - 607	1 – 19	10	

TMH: 跨膜区 Transmembrane helices. 采用 TMHMM Server v. 2.0 和 TMpred 进行在线分析预测。The TMHMM Server v 2.0 and TMpred softeware for on-line analysis.

的 Treh2 却同时拥有 2 个不同的跨膜区域(表 1) (张倩等, 2012)。另外, 海藻糖酶基因所编码的蛋白具有 2 个"标签结构"(signature motifs):

PGGRFREFYYWDSY 和 QWDYPNAWPP (Tang *et al.*, 2008)。海藻糖酶的相对分子量一般在 40~120 kD, 大部分昆虫的 Treh1 相对分子量在 65 kD 左

右, Treh2 相对分子量在 75 kD 左右。前期研究结果发现 Treh1 的 pI 为 4.5 左右, Treh2 的 pI 值为 6.5左右(Tatun et al., 2008b)。但是, 在鞘翅目的异色瓢虫 Harmonia axyridis 和赤拟谷盗中也发现了pI 值高达 8 以上的可溶性海藻糖酶 (表 1)。

### 2 海藻糖酶的活性调节

海藻糖酶活性受激素的调节 (Tatun et al., 2008a; Gu et al., 2009; Yao et al., 2010), 保幼激 素能够提高美洲大蠊 Periplaneta americana 附腺海 藻糖酶的活性(Ogiso and Takahashi, 1984), 而 20E (20-羟基蜕皮甾酮)能够提高黄粉虫豆形附腺海藻 糖酶的活性(Yaginuma and Happ, 1989)。注射 20E 或者 dsEcR (蜕皮激素受体)能够调节甜菜夜蛾 SeTreh1 的表达,而 SeTreh2 的表达未受影响(Yao et al., 2010)。在竹长蠹 Omphisa fuscidentalis 幼虫的 中肠匀浆中, Treh1 活性占总海藻糖酶活性的大部 分, 并且激素 20E 可以提高 Trehl 的活性和加快其 表达,而 Treh2 似乎保持稳定状态。还发现,在化 蛹时期可溶性海藻糖酶的活性是由 Treh1 表达上调 引起的(Tatun et al., 2008a)。海藻糖酶抑制剂 Trehazolin 注射到东亚飞蝗 Locusta migratoria 后能 够影响其活动能力并减少取食,注射后10 d 内能够 明显抑制海藻糖酶的活性(Liebl et al., 2010; Wegener et al., 2010) o

低温和短光周期可以诱导昆虫产生滞育,家蚕 的 Treh2 的活性增强能够促进滞育激素诱导卵巢产 生滯育卵(Kamei et al., 2011), 有利于度过寒冷的 季节。嗜眠摇蚊 Polypedilum vanderplanki 能够在干 燥胁迫条件下通过提高 TPS 和 TPP 的活性, 并同时 降低 Treh 的活性, 大量积聚海藻糖来保护昆虫应 对这种胁迫环境(Mitsumasu et al., 2010), 相类似 的研究结果也在黑腹果蝇中得到验证(Thorat et al., 2012)。可溶性海藻糖酶 Trehl 活性在农药三唑磷 (triazophos)处理褐飞虱 Nilaparvata lugens 后大大提 高,而膜结合型 Treh2 活性没有变化,并且长翅型 Treh1 的 mRNA 表达水平比短翅型明显要高, 结果 在农药胁迫和飞行过程中, Treh1 对海藻糖浓度的 变化起主要的调控作用(Ge et al., 2011)。这些研 究表明海藻糖酶能够通过调节昆虫体内海藻糖及其 他糖类物质的浓度变化达到抗低温、干燥和农药等 逆境胁迫的作用。

### 3 昆虫海藻糖酶功能研究

#### 3.1 海藻糖酶对几丁质合成的调控

几丁质的合成和降解对昆虫的生长发育至关重 要 (Merzendorfer and Zimoch, 2003; Merzendorfer, 2006),由于几丁质合成产生故障而导致的昆虫生 长发育紊乱这一点已在胚胎形成过程中观察到 (Ostrowski et al., 2002; Chen et al., 2008; Tian et al., 2009)。最近的研究结果发现,海藻糖酶能够 主要通过调控几丁质合成途径来控制昆虫的蜕皮过 程(Chen et al., 2010; 张倩等, 2012)。如 Chen 等 (2010)和陈洁(2012)利用 RNAi 技术阐明了甜菜夜 蛾的两类海藻糖酶基因在昆虫几丁质合成中的不同 功能: 可溶性 Treh1 主要影响几丁质合成酶 A 基因 (CHSA)的表达,调控表皮中几丁质的合成表达; 而膜结合型 Treh2 则影响几丁质合成酶 B 基因 (CHSB)的表达,调控中肠中几丁质的表达,当 Treh 基因表达被抑制后,同时降低几丁质合成酶的 表达,引起昆虫的发育受到阻碍,最终不能完成蜕 皮而导致死亡。张倩等(2012)采用饲喂法研究两 类海藻糖酶基因 dsRNA 对灰飞虱 L. striatellus 的致 死效应,结果发现可溶性和膜结合型海藻糖酶基因 的表达被抑制后,灰飞虱的生长受到抑制,体重减 轻, 死亡率分别达到 38. 89% 和 27. 72%。几丁质 在合成时需要大量的葡萄糖, 当海藻糖酶基因表达 受到抑制后,血淋巴运送葡萄糖效率下降,影响昆 虫生长发育。

#### 3.2 海藻糖酶对昆虫能量代谢的调控

海藻糖和糖原为昆虫贮存能量的重要物质,在昆虫的能量代谢中具有重要的作用和功能。因此,海藻糖酶不仅在昆虫的几丁质合成途径中起着关键作用,而且参与昆虫的能量代谢途径(图1),当海藻糖酶降解成葡萄糖受到影响后,昆虫体内的各种细胞供能和血糖浓度会受到影响,从而可能影响到其他的生化反馈途径(张倩等,2012)。

海藻糖酶调控几丁质合成的研究很多,但是对于海藻糖是怎样通过控制血糖的平衡来调控昆虫的生长发育方面的研究较少。同样,通过 RNAi 抑制甜菜夜蛾 TPS 的表达后,60 h 内 65.14%的甜菜夜蛾身体变软继而死亡(Tang et al., 2010)。以上结果表明海藻糖的合成和降解受到抑制后,能够影响几丁质合成和能量代谢等途径,从而调控昆虫的正常生长发育和变态等过程。

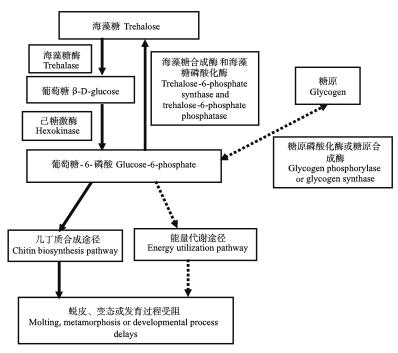


图 1 海藻糖酶基因调控昆虫几丁质合成及能量代谢途径(改自: Yao et al., 2010; Tang et al., 2012)
Fig. 1 The pathway of insect trehalase regulating chitin synthesis and energy metabolism
(adapted from: Yao et al., 2010; Tang et al., 2012)

## 4 小结与展望

虽然前期已经对昆虫海藻糖酶的特性和功能进 行了大量研究,明确可溶性海藻糖酶主要的功能是 分解细胞内的海藻糖,而膜结合型海藻糖酶可以分 解胞内和胞外的(主要为食物)海藻糖(Mitsumasu et al., 2005; 唐斌, 2008)。但是随着基因组测序的快 速发展和昆虫分子生物学研究的进展, 更多的昆虫 海藻糖酶基因有望被发现,如在赤拟谷盗 T. castaneum 中克隆发现了 4 个可溶性海藻糖酶基因 和1个膜结合型的海藻糖酶基因。许多其他昆虫种 类中也发现了多个海藻糖酶基因,大多数昆虫包含 多个可溶性海藻糖酶基因,那么这些不同的海藻糖 酶基因在昆虫的牛长发育过程中又到底存在哪些不 一样的功能呢?因此,可溶性海藻糖酶在昆虫的生 长发育中应该有功能的区分,它们之间是否在参与 能量代谢和几丁质合成途径中有明确的分工,以及 具体调控昆虫哪些部位的几丁质合成,这些都有待 进一步研究。通过深入研究两类海藻糖酶的主要功 能、可溶性海藻糖酶的功能差异及分工,相信更加 有利于研究和开发出适合控制害虫的海藻糖酶抑制 剂产品。

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